

AN 8th Edition 1792
ENGLISH
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Latin Tongue

*For the Use of the Lower Forms in
Westminster School.*



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ENGLISH

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Grammar teacheth the right way of
speech.

There be four parts of Grammar:
1. Letters. 2. Syllables. 3. Words.
4. Sentences.

Letters make a Syllable, Syllables a Word;
Words a Sentence.

LETTERS.

There be Twenty-four English Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P.
Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. v.
w. x. y. z. *f. w. y.* are not Latin Letters.

Great Letters are used in the beginning of
proper Names, emphatical Words, Senten-
ces, and Verses.

Letters are either Vowels, or Consonants.

These are five Vowels, *a. e. i. o. u.*; *y* also an
improper Vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latin Diphthongs are chiefly six, *a. e.*
ai. au. ei. eu. The English abound, as in *friend,*
people, &c.

There are nineteen Consonants, of which
chiefly *l. r.* are Liquids; *h* is a note of Aspira-
tion; *q* takes *u* to it, to help its sound.

j. v. with a Vowel in the beginning of a
Syllable, become Consonants; as *jest, vine.*

c before *e. i. æ. æ.* is pronounced like *s.*

g before *e. i.* like *gh.*

z before a Vowel like *ß*, unless *s* go before
the *t.* At *z* before

Besides the Letters, there are other Figures,
(^o) notes the want of a Letter, as *su*; (-) joyns
the parts of a word, as *him-self*.

These are called stops, (.) a *comma*: (:) a *period*
or *point*: (:) a *colon* or two points: (;) a *semico-*
lon: (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of
admiration: () a *parenthesis*: [] a *parathesis*: (')
note an *Adverb*: (") notes a long Vowel: (·) over
i and u, separates that Vowel.

SYLLABLES

Syllables are the distinct parts of a word.

The Letters of a Syllable must not be dis-
joyned in the end of a Line; as none of these,
Rock, *birds*.

A Consonant between two Vowels, becometh the syllable. Two
like Consonants being together, the latter begins the syllable.
The same Consonants, which begin the first, begin also the mid-
dle syllable. The Letter, that alone begins the syllable, begins it
also with another Consonant added to it.

Syllables or Vowels are *long* or *short* in the
pronouncing. When the last syllable but one
is long, that must be pronounced louder; o-
therwise the syllable afore it.

A diphthong or a Vowel before two Conso-
nants, is long; otherwise a Vowel is long by use.

One long is equal to two short: two long
syllables, or one long and two short, make a
foot, the measure of a *verse*: the first is called a
spondee, the last a *dactyl*.

A *Verse* consists of feet, otherwise called
numbers.

In Latin, six feet make a long Verse; whereas the fifth must
be a *dactyl*, the sixth a *spondee*, the four first indifferently either.

Five feet make a short Verse; thus, Two feet, *dactyls* or *spon-*
dees, and a long syllable; then two *dactyls* and a syllable.

In *English*, five feet more usually make a *Verse*.

Instead of two long syllables, you may use one short and one long; and instead of one long and two short, you may use two short; and one long, as three short.

An *English Verse* consists of Numbers and Rhythms; the *Latin* only of Numbers.

W O R D S

Here are eight kinds of words, commonly called *Eight parts of Speech*: *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*.

Any of these may be
1. *Primitive* or *Derivative*.
2. *Simple* or *Compound*.

The four first vary their endings; the four last do not.

The *English* words are rather varied by signs going before them.

A N O U N

Is the name of a thing. A *Noun* is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Noun Substantive* can signify alone, and may have the sign *a* or *the* before it, as *a boy* *puer*; the *Adjective* cannot, as *good bonus*.

A *Noun* is either *proper*, as *Edward* *Edvardus*; or *common*, as *a man* *homo*.

The varying of a *Noun* is called *Declension*.

To a *Noun* belong *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*. There be two numbers, *Singular* and *Plural*.

The *Singular* notes one; as *a stone* *lapis*; the *Plural* more than one; as *stones* *lapides*.

Where observe, the *English Plural* adds to the *Singular*; sometimes *n*, as *Oxen*; sometimes it changeth the Vowel, as *men*, *men*, *sons*, *sons*, *deci*.

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An Introduction to

A Noun hath six Cases in English thus to be known, 1. The *Nominative*, as *he*; 2. the *Genitive*, of or *'s*; 3. the *Dative*, *to*, *for*; 4. the *Accusative*, like the *Nominative*, only differing in place; 5. the *Relative* *by*; 6. the *Ablative*, *with*, *by*, &c.

Nouns may have four Genders, 1. Masculine, 2. Feminine, 3. Neuter, i. e. neither masculine nor feminine, 4. Common, i. e. either masculine or feminine.

The Genders are partly known by their signification; but more fully by their ending or termination.

A Noun any wife signifying a male, is of the masculine gender, a Noun any wife signifying a female, is of the feminine gender; a Noun noting both sexes, is of the common gender.

Also proper Names of Rivers, winds, Months, are masculine; proper Names of Countries, Islands, Cities, and all names of Trees are feminine.

Other nouns may be of the neuter gender, but the Genders of all other Latin nouns are to be known by the ending of the Nominative Case, and the Declension.

A Declension is the ordering of a Noun with Gender, Case, and Number.

Declensions of Latin Substantives

Are five, distinguished chiefly by the Genitive Case.

The first Declension makes the Genitive in *ae*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; the fifth in *ei*.

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The first declension contains nouns ending in *a* of the feminine gender, which are thus varied

S.N. *a*. G. *a*. D. *a*. A. *a*. V. *a*. A. *a*.
P.N. *a*. G. *arum*. D. *arum*. A. *ae*. V. *ae*. A. *ae*.

The second declension contains nouns ending in *us*, *er*, *or*, of the masculine gender, and of the neuter.

S.N. *us*. G. *i*. D. *i*. A. *us*. V. *i*. A. *us*.
P.N. *us*. G. *orum*. D. *orum*. A. *orum*. V. *orum*. A. *orum*.

The third declension contains nouns of most endings, and all genders.

S.N. *us*. G. *i*. D. *i*. A. *us*. V. *i*. A. *us*.
P.N. *us*. G. *um*. D. *ibus*. A. *us*. V. *ibus*. A. *ibus*.

To the third properly are referred the two other called the fourth and fifth Declensions, which seem to differ from the third only by contraction. For in the fourth the Vowel after *u*, seems to be contracted into *i*; in the fifth *e* are contracted into *i*.

The fourth declension contains nouns ending in *us*, of the Masculine Gender.

S.N. *us*. G. *us*. D. *us*. A. *us*. V. *us*. A. *us*.
P.N. *us*. G. *um*. D. *ibus*. A. *us*. V. *us*. A. *ibus*.

The fifth declension contains nouns ending in *es*, of the Feminine Gender.

S.N. *es*. G. *es*. D. *es*. A. *es*. V. *es*. A. *es*.
P.N. *es*. G. *erum*. D. *ebus*. A. *es*. V. *es*. A. *ebus*.

Introduction

Through all the Declensions observe; the Nominative and the Vocative, into the Dative and Ablative Plural are alike; Except the Nominative in *s*, of nouns ending in *us* of the second Declension.

The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters, are the same in each number, and in the Plural end in *a*.

Greek Nouns of the first Declension end in *a, as, e*; the second in *eu, or, on*; the third in *a, as, en, or, i, is, u, us, o*. These make the Accusative singular usually by *a*, and in the third Declension by *e* and Plural *a*. They make the Vocative without *s*; and the Genitive of the third sometimes by *is*.

Nouns in *e* of the first, *or* of the second, and *o* of the third, keep their Vowel in all Cases. But *e* makes *er*, and *o* commonly *uin* in the Genitive. Nouns in *er* make the Vocative and Ablative in *e* or *o*.

Nouns in *us* of the second, make sometimes the Genitive in *us*, and the Accusative in *es*, like the third Declension.

ADJECTIVES

Have three Declensions.

The first Declension is of Adjectives in *us, er, or*, with three endings; the first Masculine, the second Feminine, the third Neuter.

<i>us, er, or.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>er, or.</i>	<i>o.</i>
S.N. <i>a.</i>	G. <i>a.</i>	D. <i>e.</i>	A. <i>am.</i>	V. <i>a.</i>
<i>um.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>um.</i>
<i>i.</i>	<i>orum.</i>	<i>os.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>
P.N. <i>a.</i>	G. <i>um.</i>	D. <i>is.</i>	A. <i>as.</i>	V. <i>a.</i>
<i>a.</i>	<i>orum.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>as.</i>

The second Declension is of Adjectives in *us*, with two endings; the first Masculine and Feminine; the last, Neuter.

<i>is.</i>	<i>em.</i>	<i>is.</i>
S.N. G. <i>is.</i>	D. <i>i.</i>	A. <i>i.</i>
<i>e.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>e.</i>
<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>	<i>es.</i>
P.N. G. <i>ium.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	A. <i>ibus.</i>
<i>is.</i>	<i>is.</i>	<i>is.</i>

Some few make the Masculine in *er* or *is*; as *acer*, or *acris*.

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The third Declension is of Adjectives in *x*, of *impure*, having one ending, of three Genders.

S.N. *x*. G. *is*. D. *i*. A. *x*. V. *x*. A. *i*.

P.N. *ium*. G. *ibus*. A. *ibus*. V. *ibus*.

There belong also to Adjectives Degrees of Comparison.

Adjectives are compared [by the foregoing signs, *more*, *magis*; *most*, *maximè*: as *hard*, *durus*; *more hard*, *magis durus*; *most hard*, *maximè durus*. Or else] by these endings, *er*, *est*, in English; *ior*, *issimus*, in Latin, as *hard* *durus*; *harder* *durior*; *hardest* *durissimus*. These are made of the first Case of the word ending in *i*. *-er* makes *-errimus*, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*. *-ilis* *-illimus* in these, *facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*.

Here note the Word in the first place, is called *Positive*; in the second *Comparative*; in the third *Superlative*.

The Comparative in *or* is thus declined.

S.N. G. *oris*. D. *ori*. A. V. A. *ore*, *ori*.

P.N. G. *orum*. D. *oribus*. A. V. A. *oribus*.

Ad.

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, use only the sign: *us pius pius; more pius magis pius; most pius maxime pius.*

Nouns Substantives or Adjectives that differ from the Rule of Declension, are called *irregular* or *heteroclitics*, of which hereafter. Also,

Some Adjectives are compared *irregularly*; as *good bonus, better melior, best optimus. Bad malus, worse pejor, worst pessimus. Little parvus, less minor, least minimus. Great magnus, greater major, greatest Maximus.*

Adjectives signifying number, are peculiarly declined. *One*, unus, *two*, duo, *both*,ambo, *three*, tres. &c. *My*, meus, *your*, tuus. *His*, ejus. *Her*, ejus. *Its*, ejus. *Our*, noster, *your*, vestrus. *His*, eorum, *her*, earum, *its*, eorum, *our*, nostrum, *your*, vestrum. *The other*, alius. *Like*, similis.

Thus *dis* is declined *dis, dis, dis, dis, dis, dis*, which makes the Nominative *dis*; the six left want the Vocative: *dis, dis, dis, dis, dis, dis*.

P. N. a. G. arum. D. abus. A. as. V. a. Ab. ab.

All other Numerals, from *four* quatuor, to an *hundred* centum, are used alike in all Cases. Numerals are express'd by their great Letters, I, II, V, X, L, C, D, M, 1000. The lesser Numeral coming before the greater, abases it self; as IV, 4. XL, 40.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a Noun implying a person, and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it. There

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[1]

There are eighteen Pronouns: *Ego, tu, sui, ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujus*. Four only of these have the Vocative Case; *tu, meus, noster, nostras*.

There be three Persons; the first, *I ego*; the second, *thou tu*; the third, *he ille*.

These three, *ego, tu, sui*, are Substantives; otherwise called *Primitives*, of one Declension.

S. N. *ego*. G. *mei*. D. *mibi*. A. *me*. V. *caret*. A. *me*.
P. N. *ei*. G. *nostrum*. D. *nobis*. A. *nos*. V. *caret*. A. *nos*.
nostri.

S. N. *tu*. G. *tui*. D. *tibi*. A. *te*. V. *caret*. A. *te*.
P. N. *ei*. G. *vestrum*. D. *vobis*. A. *vos*. V. *caret*. A. *vos*.
vestri.

S. & P. N. *caret*. G. *sui*. D. *sibi*. A. *se*. V. *caret*. A. *se*.

The rest are Adjectives, whereof *iste, meus, tuus, suus, ipse, noster, vester*, are called *Possessives*.

Pronoun adjectives are declined two ways.

The first Declension.

Of Pronoun Adjectives with three endings, contains

1. Those in *us* and *er*; like *bonus, pulcher*; but *maius* makes the vocative *maius*.

2. These, *ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis*; like *unus* for the most part; and of these, *qui* chiefly is called a *relative*, *quis* usually an *interrogative*.

ipse, ille, iste, thus.
S. N. *ipse, ille, iste*. G. *ipsius, illius, istius*. D. *ipsi, illi, isti*. A. *ipse, ille, iste*. V. *ipse, ille, iste*.
makes the neuter *id*.

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SN. e. G. ejus. D. ei. A. eam. V. caret. A. ea.
corum. ei. ea. corum.

BN. ea. G. earum. D. his. ei. A. ear. V. car. A. eis. eis.
ea. corum. ea. earum.

S. N. haec. G. huius. D. huius. A. hanc. V. caret. A. hac.
hac. huius. huius. hanc. hac.

P. N. ha. G. harum. D. his. A. has. V. caret. A. his.
haec. horum. haec. horum.

qui. quis. quem. quod. quid. quo. qui.
quorum. quos.

P. N. quae. G. quarum. D. quibus. & A. quas. V. car. A. quibus.
quae. quarum. quae. quibus. & quibus.

Quid is used like a Substantive; Aliquis, equis, nequis, signis, make the form. sing. & neut. plur. quae.

Quis is like qui; but the Neuter quicquid, isthic, oisthic, isthic, S. N. isthic-ac-oc vel ac. Ac. isthic-ac-oc vel ac. Ab. isthic-ac-oc.

The Interrogative ejus is hardly found but with these endings, e, am, um. N. idem, eadem, idem, &c. Acc. eundem, &c. Quidam also, Ac. quendam, &c.

The second Declension Contains Pronouns in as, of one ending, noting a nation or country: Nostras, vestras, cujus.

S. N. as. G. asis. D. as. A. as. V. as. A. as, as.
as. as. as. as. as. as.

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P.N. G. *Griffin D. Gibson A. V. A. Gibson.*

Now these English Pronouns, *I, thou, we, ye, he, she, they*, who are to be taken for Nominatives; *His, her, our, their, whose*, for Genitives; *Me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom*, for all other Cases, according to the sign or place. *You, yours, if yours*, if they belong to one, are to be Latin'd in *tui*; if to more, *ui, uestr.* *Him, her, his, them, their*, when they admit *se* after them, are to be Latin'd by *se*; When *own* follows. *Hence, thence, whence*, and the like, are used for, *of this, of it, of which*.

The Declensions with the Terminations.

Familia a Prima, Maritus, et, inq. Secunda,
 Un neutrum, inq. Tertia, omne, Tertia, & omne
 Pend capis puer. Ma. Quarta, us. Familia Quinta, et,

The Greek Terminations.

The Genders of Nouns.

Religionemque nostram fecimus communem habemus.

The Genders of Nouns in all but the third Declension are
 as before expressed. The Genders of the third are known by these
 endings.

Feminea, impurum x, aus, as etc ♂ es, is.

Mens, pax, laus, pietas, fides, iris, lectio, arundo.

cornu, rete, caput, mel, lac, iecur, omes, omes, fat.

Græco latīna genus suæ originis omnia servant.

Ex-

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules of the Gender.

1. Masculines.

Urbs vel in o vel in i mea est: Agragus, quaque Pantale
 Arbor spinus, & hujus quæ vox forma, elester.
 Masculas vel ven, splenque, liem, pellique: salar, lar
 Es furfur, rurtur, vulbur: pri, poplus, & amos,
 Pras, pariet, stipes, palus, cum terminis esset,
 Et limes, trames, gerges, femaque, undaque,
 Et verres, & meridies vox unica quidam:
 Adurilis & murel, natalis, aqualis, & vuguis,
 Callis, caulis, follis, collis, monis, & ensis,
 Sic festis, funis, panis, sic crinis, & ignis,
 Cassis, fassis, torris, fontis, piscis, & annis,
 Et vermis, vestis, pestis, lupis, orbis, & axis.
 As cum composito vel parte, ut aurastis, bos.
 Vas vasis, & mas, & sanguis, vasis, cucumis, glis:
 Maus, lepus, & mons, pans, seu densus, bidens, pteridensis,
 Orci, que denc, oris, & torrens, adde ralisque:
 Candax, cadax, pullex, podex, grexque, pulcxque,
 Atque calax & apex, vertex, murexque, lutaxque,
 Ramex, atque ramex, cimenque, forexque: calixque,
 Et fornice: velox: tradux: quæ & unica in unx dant.

2. Feminines.

Abia.
 Masc.

Femineum est nomen suavis cui in e vel a prima.
 Alons, humus, manus, calus & domus, atque anus, idos,
 Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, ficusque: picusque
 Dans pecudis: tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque:
 Cos, dapsalis, per-que duellis, grando, caro, arbor:
 Quodque senex, juvenis, vir, serpens nomen in us dant.

3. Neutra.

Urbs in e, i, vel in ur: siler, (arbor, robur) acerque,
 Suber: & uber, tuber, verber, juncus cadaver,
 Gingiber, & laser, cicer, & piper, atque papaver,
 Per, iter, & spinther: cor, aquor, marmor: & al, al
 Vas vasis neutrum est: sic quæd variabile non est.

4. Com.

4. Common.

Hæ sunt Communis generis (ſæpe nota Partis.)
 Ramulus, & græſus, quæcunq; carbasus addit, rubusque;
 Es penus, & ſpecus; & torquis, cum raſe, canalis;
 Corbis, clavis, fiſus, pulvis, item cinis, & ſirpis,
 Serpens, & adeps; linar, margo, cortexque ſilexque,
 Pannex, obex, imbrex, variu; calxque pedis pars.
 Ad dædica; quæ non numerata ſunt ſola ſecundo ſunt.
 Hæc ſunt formiæ: ſab, vulgus, vicus, pelagus, mar;
 Quinque etiam numero ſunt hæc nomina alia prius.
 Hæc & plura, utrumque notant quæ nomina ſunt;
 (Quæ ſunt, ut proprii ſexus ſic mentis, certum eſt.)
 Sunt ut homo, bos, dama, canis, limax, & canis, grus;
 Nemo, parens, infans, adoleſcens, ales, & bares.
 Interpres, comes, antiſtes, cum præſide, vates;
 Miles: & affinis, patruelis, civis, & hoſtis,
 Teſtis, cæſtor, atque ſacerdos; præſul, & exul;
 Autor; ſur, angur; iudex, vindex, ſimul index.
 Dux, conjux, verna: Et per hæc quæ ſunt edita verbis;
 Ut ſunt agricola, advena: Sic in ſine quibus cepe,
 Fex, cen, ſpex; ut princeps, ſorſer, cornicu, auſpen.

IRREGULAR NOUNS

Are of three ſorts: 1. Redundant. 2. Deficient. 3. Variant.

I. REDUNDANT, which in the ſame Caſe have divers endings.

1. Redundant in the Nominative: As, baculus, baculum.

2. Redundant in other Caſes: As, jecur, G. -oris, -inoris.

Many

Many Neuters, commonly names of Feasts, make the Genitive in *-ium* and *-iorum*; as *ancilia*, *-lium*, *-liorum*; *Saturnalia*, *-lium*, *-liorum*. Neuters likewise in *-ia* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *-iis* or *-ibus*; as, *poema*, *-matis*, *-matibus*; so *quinquaginta*, *-aginta*, and, *-tribus*.

Laurus, *pinus*, *cornus*, being of the second Declen. have also the endings of the fourth in *-us* and *-u*, so *colus*, *volnus* in the Singular amongst the Poets. S. N. *domus*, G. *me* & *nostr.* D. *mei* A. *meum* V. *meus*, A. *meo* P. N. *mei*. G. *nostrum* & *nostrum* D. *nostris* A. *nostris* & *nostris* V. *nostris* A. *nostris*.

II. DEFICIENT, which want 1. Number.

2. Case.

Nouns Deficient in Number.

1. Those that want the Plural; As all proper names: Most names of corn, spices, liquor, metals, arts, vices, virtues, diseases, and ages.

2. Those that want the Singular; 1. Most names of feasts, as *Bacchanalia*: 2. Others, of Cities, as *Bora*, *Gabii*.

Nouns in *-a* vary not in the singular, and are used in the N. A. V. and Ablative Cases; but in the Plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have only three Cases Plural alike, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, except *acies*, *diēs*, *die*, *res*, *species*.

A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural or Singular:
Or having such Cases only in them, as are here set down.

1. Singular.

Ærum- <i>is</i> .	Gloria- <i>æ</i> .	Merus- <i>us</i> .	Profapia- <i>æ</i> .	Talis.
Aer.	Gluten.	Muscus.	Pubes.	Tellus.
Billa- <i>æ</i> .	Hilum.	Mustum- <i>æ</i> .	Pus.	Thur- <i>is</i> .
Callum.	Hordeum- <i>æ</i> .	Nihilum.	Ques.	Tullia.
Electrum- <i>æ</i> .	Humus.	Nitrum.	Rus- <i>is</i> .	Valcudo.
Coenam.	Indoles.	Paupertas.	Salum.	Ver.
Fama- <i>æ</i> .	Jubar.	Pax.	Salus.	Vigor.
Finis.	Judicium.	Pelagus.	Sabies.	Vinum- <i>æ</i> .
Fas- <i>is</i> .	Lac.	Penum.	Senium.	Virus.
Fel.	Lethum.	Pisura.	Sifer.	Viscum.
Fimus.	Linar.	Pix- <i>is</i> .	Stris.	Vitrum.
Forum- <i>æ</i> .	Lues.	Plebs.	Soboles- <i>is</i> .	Vulgus.
Fuga- <i>æ</i> .	Lutum.	Pontus.	Solum- <i>æ</i> .	
Gelu.	Mel- <i>is</i> .	Proles.	Tabes.	

Plurals.

Acta.	Complex.	Gaza.	Mapalia.	Quisquilia.
Adversaria.	Crepundia.	Idus.	Mira.	Reliquia.
Amabiles.	Cunabula.	Ilis.	Mona.	Rostia.
Antes.	Cune.	Induciz.	Munia.	Scope.
Antiz.	Dira.	Infidie.	Nonz.	Scruta.
Apine.	Divielz.	Inferiz.	Nugz.	Tenebraz.
Arma.	Excubiz.	Jugera- <i>æ</i> .	Nuptiz.	Tesqui.
Artus.	Exequiz.	Lactes.	Oblivia.	Thermoz.
Blanditiz.	Exra.	Lemures.	Penates.	Tricz.
Bellaria.	Exuviz.	Libert.	Phalerz.	Valvz.
Calicula.	Faciiz.	Cultra.	Plagz.	Verbera- <i>is</i> .
Concelli.	Fasti.	Manes.	Plures- <i>is</i> .	Vergiliz.
Castra.	Fauces- <i>æ</i> .	Manubiz.	Præcordia.	Vindicta.
Chelle.	Feriz.	Magalia.	Primitia.	Viscera- <i>æ</i> .

2. Nouns deficient in Case.

*. *Æ Aptors*, or *Indeclinables*: having the same end in all Cases, as *gummi*; *nequanti*; *pondo*. Also these Plurals, *quatuor*; *quinque*; and so to *centum*; *tot*; *quot*; &c.

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2. *Monoptots*, having only one Case; *expeti, nanci, incitas, inficias, ingratis, sponte, jussu, jussu, manu, permissu, &c.*

3. *Diptots*, having only two Cases; as *fors, forte, impetis, te; tibi, tibi; repetundarum, -die, suppetia, -m.*

4. *Triptots*, having three Cases, 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac. and Voc. as *acto, factus, nefas, instar, nil, nihil, necesse, -um,elope, -rater, -es*. 2. of two endings, as No. and Ac. *tandem, G. eundem.*

5. *Tetraptots*, Nouns having only four Cases.

N. *Nemo*. D. *nemini*. A. *neminem*. Ab. *nemine*.

N. *Vesper*. D. *vi*. A. *rum*. Ab. *re*.

Indefinites, Interrogatives, and Distributives, want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapi, disto, frangis, opus, precus, proceris, sordis, victis*, want the Nom. and Voc. Sing. *Viz. the Dat. Sing.*

III. VARIANT. Nouns which do vary

1. *Gender*: having one Gender in the Singular, and another in the Plural: As *calum*: Plur. *cali*: *delicium*: *epulum*: *nundinum*: *balneum*: the Poets have *balnea*. *Carbasus, jocus, locus, sibilus*, also *capistrum, filum, frangum, rastrum*, Pl. *i*. & *a*.

2. *Flection*: as *vas, vasis*. Pl. *vasa, vasorum*,

* *vasum, vasis*: *iter, itineris*: *vis, Pl. vires, &c.*

PLANT.

3. *Gender and Flection*: as *supellex, supellectilis*, Pl. *supellectilia*.

Nouns

The Latin Tongue.

Nouns differing in the end of their Cases from the common Type.

1. In the first Declension, *Animæ, Aræ, corpora, liberræ, mala, urbes*, with such others, make the D. and Abl. plural in *æ* or *um*.

2. In the second Declension, proper Names in *us* make the V. in *i*; as *Julianus, O Tullus, Scipio, V. filius*. These make the Voc. like the Nominative.

3. In the third Declension, Names of Rivers ending in *us*, make the Acc. in *um*, and the Abl. in *i*; as *Thamesis, jura*. & Likewise *amplius, rancidus, fœtus, inguis, vis*. Some others are found, in these terminations *us* and *i*, chiefly among the Poets; *canalic, clavic, cratic, fabric, mastic, pulvis, pulvis, fœnic, fragilis, virgile, curvis* & and Substantives made of Adjectives, *apertus, bipedatus, &c.*

Neuters in *e, al, er*, make the Abl. in *i*, except *far, super, infer, mollior*.

Nouns called Genitives, in *ar, oris*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*: as *Aræmar, aris, ori*: so *offinis, amnis, agnis, curis, civis, ignis, vellis, inguis, inter, juvenis*. The Poets sometimes put *i* for *i*: as *mare* for *maris*: and *i* for *e*: as *caupis* for *cupis*, &c.

These Adjectives, *divis, super, super, pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *minor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. Sing. in *i*, make the Plur. in *ia*: as *res, relicta*.

Likewise the Abl. Sing. in *i*, (1) makes the Gen. Plur. in *ium*: as *verium*.

Also Nouns ending in (°), *es, is*, are increasing; as *uber, bellum, piscis, stium*: or in two (°) Consonants; as *ars, arrium, verum, verum*. These also make *ium, um, um*: as *dis, glis, lis, vis*: *ius, dac, or, offis*: *mus, pluri*: *cara*: *lar*: *linor, venur, uxor*: *cur, sal, nix, nix, non, orum*: *juver, maner, penates, &c.*

Except these making the Gen. Plur. in *um*, (1) *celor, memur, puber, strigilis, supplex, uber, vetur*, (°) *veter, casti, juvenis, puer, adeps, celebs, confes, hyemr*: and compounds in *-cop, -fex, -ops, -pat, -corpus, -gruer*, as *primor, principum*. Many others sometimes leave out *i*, as *apum, prudentum, &c.* *Bar* makes Gen. *barum*. Dat. *barum*.

In the fourth Declension, *Aræ, aræ, fœtus, partus, strigis, urbis*, make the Dat. and Abl. Plur. in *ibus*: *ferus, ferus, puerus, puerus, quæstus*, in *ibus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *græ, veru, &c.*

A VERB

Is a word, that joyneth the signification of the rest together.

A Verb is either *Personal*, varied by three persons: Or *Impersonal*, varied by the third person singular only.

There be three kinds of *Verbs Personals*.

1. *Active*, known by the sign *do*: the Latin ends in *o*; as *I do love amo*.

2. *Passive*, known by the sign *am*: the Latin ends in *er*; as *I am loved amor*.

3. *Common*, partly *Active*, partly *Passive*; for it either ends in *o*, and signifieth passively, and is called a *Neuter*, as *I am sick aegroto*: or it ends in *o*, and signifieth actively, and is called a *Dependent*, as *I follow sequor*: Of which last a few are found in some Tongues, to signify passively. The *Neuter* cannot take *r* to it, nor the *Dependent* cast *r* away.

The Verb *am sum*, is called a *Verb Substantive* and hath a peculiar form, with its Compounds; as *I may possum*.

The English express oft-times the *Neuter* by a *Passive*, as *he comes*, i. e. *he comes*: And use their *Active* as a *Passive*, as *I have read*, *was*.

MOODS.

A Verb hath four *Moods*, which express the *manner*: Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* declares the thing. 2. The *Imperative* bids or commands. 3. The *Potential* shews it possible: And when a sign of *wishing* goes before it, it is called an *Optative*; after the Participle *if*, *when*, *that*, and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or person.

The

The English Imperative puts the Person after it self, or else after its sign *do, let*. The Infinitive commonly hath the sign *a* before it.

There are also peculiar to the Latin, 3. Gerunds ending in *di, de, dum*; and 2. Supines, one Active in *u*, the other Passive in *a*; All these are used for the Infinitive.

TENSES.

A Verb hath five Tenses, which express the time: *Present. Imperfect. Praterperf. Praterpluperf. Future.*

The first notes the time present; the three next the time former way past; the last, to come.

A Rule to know the Tenses in English.

The *Praters* are made by *d* in the end; Sometimes by *ay* or by change of Vowels. All the Tenses borrow signs of the Verbs, *do, have, may, shall, will.*

The *Present* useth the sign *do*: the *Imperfect* the sign *did*; the *Praterperfect* have; the *Praterpluperf* had: the *Future* shall or will.

In the *Praterpluperf*; the *Present* useth the sign *may* or *might*: the two first *Praters*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*; The *Praterpluperf* keeps the sign *had*; the *Future* shall or will have.

All make the sign of the Verb in the second Person Sing. to end in *st*: the *Present* makes the third Person Sing. end in *t* or *s*; but the *Perfect* makes its sign *o*.

The *Passive Tenses* borrow their signs from the Verbum.

A Conjugation

Is the ordering of a Verb with its Tenses, Moods, Numbers, and Persons.

There are four Conjugations of Latin Verbs.

(The English Conjugations seem to be two: the first change the Primitive Vowel in the *Praters*, as I love, I loved: the second doth, as I teach, I taught.)

The 1. makes the Verbs second Person in *as*. the 2. in *es*: the 3. in *is* short: the 4. in *is* long.

is from *is* is long. Except, *Capio, Cupio, Facio, Fodio, Fugio, Jacio, Lacio, Quatio, Rapio, Sapio, Specio*. With their Compounds, also *Pario*.

An Introduction to

Conjugation of a Verb Active.

	Amo.	Doceo.	Lego.	Audio.	
	Amo.	Doceo.	Lego.	Amo.	Doceo.
Indicative.	Imp.	Potest.	Infinit.	Particip.	
Present.	Amo.	Amam.	Amare.	Amans.	
Imperf.	Amabam.		Amarem.		
1. Future.	Amabo.		Amaverim.	Amavisse.	
Præterp.	Amavi.		Amavissim.		
Præterpl.	Amaveram.		Amavissim.		Amaturus.
2. Future.			Amaveris.		
Present.	Deo.	Deo.	Deoam.	Deoam.	Deoam.
Imperf.	Deobam.		Deoerem.		
1. Future.	Deobo.		Deoerim.	Deoisse.	
Præterp.	Deovi.		Deoissim.		
Præterpl.	Deoveram.		Deoissim.		Deofurus.
2. Future.			Deoveris.		
Present.	Lego.	Lego.	Legam.	Legam.	Legam.
Imperf.	Legobam.		Legerem.		
1. Future.	Legabo.		Legerim.	Legisse.	
Præterp.	Legavi.		Legissim.		
Præterpl.	Legaveram.		Legissim.		Legaturus.
2. Future.			Legaveris.		
Present.	Audi.	Audi.	Audiam.	Audiam.	Audiam.
Imperf.	Audibam.		Audirem.		
1. Future.	Audiabo.		Audiverim.	Audivisse.	
Præterp.	Audivi.		Audivissim.		
Præterpl.	Audiveram.		Audivissim.		Auditurus.
2. Future.			Audiveris.		

Note, In all Conjugations the Tenses from the Præter are formed alike,

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Formation of Persons.

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Indic.	<i>Ama.</i>	<i>o, es, at.</i>	<i>amur, estis, ant.</i>
	<i>Doces.</i>	<i>s, es, et.</i>	<i>emur, estis, ent.</i>
Pref.	<i>Lego.</i>	<i>o, u, it.</i>	<i>imur, itis, iunt.</i> † <i>is</i>
	<i>Andis.</i>	<i>io, is, it.</i>	<i>imur, itis, iunt.</i> makes <i>iunt.</i>

Imper.	<i>Ama.</i>	<i>a, ato; ato.</i>	<i>ate, atote; anto.</i>
	<i>Doces.</i>	<i>e, ato; ato.</i>	<i>ete, atote; ento.</i>
Pref.	<i>Lego.</i>	<i>e, ito; ito.</i>	<i>ite, itote; iunto.</i> * <i>io,</i>
	<i>Andis.</i>	<i>i, ito; ito.</i>	<i>ise, itote; iunto.</i> makes <i>iunto.</i>

In all other Tenses observe these final Letters *u, i, s*, and by them form the Persons according to this Type.

<i>u, i, s.</i>	<i>imur, itis, iunt.</i>
Sing. <i>i, isti, is.</i>	Plur. <i>imur, istis, erant, vel ere.</i>
<i>o, is, it.</i>	<i>imur, itis, iunt, iunt.</i> in the Pot.

A, before M, in the Future is varied into *e*.

The Persons of the present Potential are used for the Imperative throughout, *amet* let him love &c.

Gerunds, 1. *andi, ando, andum.* 2. 3. *endi, endo, endum,* 4. *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Supines. 1. *atum,* 2. 3. *tum.* 4. *itum.*

The Verb Sum.

	Indic.	Imp.	Potent.	Infia.	Particip.
Pref.	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Es.</i>	<i>Sim.</i>	<i>Esse.</i>	
Imperf.	<i>Erans.</i>		<i>Essen vel</i>		
1. Future	<i>Ero.</i>		<i>(Forem.</i>		
Preterperf.	<i>Fui.</i>		<i>Fuerim.</i>	<i>Fuisse.</i>	
Preterplu.	<i>Fueram.</i>		<i>Fuissim.</i>		
2. Future			<i>Fuero</i>	<i>Fore,</i>	<i>Futurus.</i>

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For-

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Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pres. S. *sum, es, est.* Pl. *sumus, estis, sunt.*Imper. Mood. S. *es, esto.* Pl. *este, sunt.*
esto. *estote.*

The other Tenses form their Persons by the foregoing Type.

Conjugation of a Verb Passive.

	Indic. Pres.	Imper.	Potent.	Infinitive	Participle
Present.	<i>Amor.</i>	<i>Amare.</i>	<i>Amor.</i>	<i>Amari.</i>	<i>Amatus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Amabar.</i>		<i>Amarer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Amabor.</i>			<i>Amatum iri.</i>	<i>Amandus.</i>
Present.	<i>Docer.</i>	<i>Docere.</i>	<i>Docer.</i>	<i>Doceri.</i>	<i>Doctus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Docebar.</i>		<i>Docever.</i>		
Future.	<i>Dogebor.</i>			<i>Doctum iri.</i>	<i>Docendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Leger.</i>	<i>Legere.</i>	<i>Leger.</i>	<i>Legi.</i>	<i>Lectus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Legabar.</i>		<i>Legerer.</i>		
Future.	<i>Lugar.</i>			<i>Lectum iri.</i>	<i>Legendus.</i>
Present.	<i>Audior.</i>	<i>Audire.</i>	<i>Audior.</i>	<i>Audiri.</i>	<i>Auditus.</i>
Imperf.	<i>Audiebar.</i>		<i>Audier.</i>		
Future.	<i>Audior.</i>			<i>Auditum iri.</i>	<i>Audiendus.</i>

Note the Passive hath no Perfect nor Future-perfect, nor in the Potential a Future; but these Tenses are supplied by the Tenses of *Sum* and the Participle. Thus

Amatus. Doctus. Lectus. Auditus.

Præt.	<i>Sum vel fui.</i>	<i>fui vel fuero.</i>	<i>esse vel fui.</i>
Pr. pl.	<i>eram vel fueram.</i>	<i>esset vel fuisset.</i>	<i>(esse.</i>
Future.	<i>ero vel fuero.</i>		

Formation of Persons.

Indicative Mood.

<i>Amor</i>	<i>or, aris vel are, atur.</i>	<i>amant, amini, antur.</i>
<i>Docer</i>	<i>cor, eris vel ere, etur.</i>	<i>docent, docini, entur.</i>
<i>Leger</i>	<i>ar, eris vel ere, itur.</i>	<i>legunt, legini, untur.</i>
<i>Audior</i>	<i>or, iris vel ire, itur.</i>	<i>audiunt, audini, untur.</i>

Impe-

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Imperative Mood.

<i>Amare</i>	<i>are vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>amator, amator.</i>
<i>Docere</i>	<i>ere vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>docitor, docitor.</i>
<i>Ligare</i>	<i>ire vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>ligator, ligator.</i>
<i>Andire</i>	<i>ire vel ator, ator.</i>	<i>anditor, anditor.</i>

The Imperative Mood in both voices hath no first Person.

All other Tenses form their Persons by this Type.

<i>S.</i>	<i>ris vel re, ator.</i>	<i>p. ator, mator, ator.</i>
<i>ber, beria vel bator, bator.</i>	<i>binar, binar, binar.</i>	

A before *r*, in the Futuro is varied into *e*.

Supines, 1. *ator*. 2. *itor*. 3. *itor*. 4. *itor*.

A PARTICIPLE

Hath Case and Gender, like a Noun; Tense, like a Verb.

There be four Participles, two Active, two Passive: Either of which are, 1. Present.

2. Future.

The Present Passive is also Praesent.

The Participle Active.

1. The English present ends in *ing*, the Latin in *ns*, 1. *ans*. 2. and 3. *ens*. 4. *ens*.

2. The English Future hath the sign about *to*: the Latin ends in *rus*, 1. *aturus*. 2. and 3. *iturus*. 4. *iturus*.

The Participle Passive.

1. The English Present ends in *d*, *ing*: the Latin in *tus*, 1. *atus*. 2. and 3. *tus*. 4. *itus*.

2. The English Future hath the sign *to be*: the Latin ends in *us*, 1. *andus*. 2. and 3. *tendus*. 4. *endus*.

The Active Present is declined like *Prudens*; the rest, like *bonus*.

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A Verb Deponent.

Is declined like a *Passive*: but hath also the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles of an *Active*.

Sequitur, sequar, vel sequor: *sequi*: *sequendi*, *sequendus*, *sequendum*: *secutus*, *secutu*: *secutus*, *secutus*: *sequens*: *sequendus*.

Where note, the Participle in *us*, is Englished by the signifying: as, *secutus* having followed.

Formation of the Tenses.

The *Present* is the root of all other Tenses.

The Perfect Tense.

Is made of the second person of the *Present*, by turning 1. *us* into *ovi*: 2. *es* into *ni*: 3. *is* into *it*: 4. *is* into *it*.

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the *Perfect Tenses* otherwise.

In the first Conjugation, these four ways, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo*, *levi*: 2. in *ni*; as *dono*, *doni*: 3. *do* makes *dedi*: *sto* makes *steti*.

In the second also, these four ways, 1. in *di*; as *video*, *di*: whereof some repeat their first Consonant with the Vowel as *mordere*, *mordi*: 2. in *si*; as *geo* after *l*: with some others: 3. in *ni*; as *luce*, *luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as those that end in *veo*, and others.

In the third, these six ways, 1. in *si*; as *go* after *r*, and many others: 2. in *xi*; as *bo*, *go*, *po*, and others: 3. in *psi* as *bo*, *po*, and others: 4. in *ni*; as *lo*, *mo*, and others: 5. in *vi*, as *sto*, *no*, and others: 6. in *ivi*, as *peto*, &c.

Here also divers Verbs repeat their first letters as *curro*, *cucurri*: others change their Vowel, as *ago*, *egi*; *fallo*, *fefelli*; *cano*, *cecini*: or lose

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lose a Consonant, as *vinco, vici; rumpo, rupi*.

Some have two Preterits, as *pugno, puxi, pupugi*.

In the fourth Conjug. these three ways: 1. in *si*, as *sentio, sensi*, and others: 2. in *xi*, as *sancio, sanxi*, &c. 3. *venio* makes *veni*.

Many of these Verbs Compounded, change their first vowel: 1. into *e*; as *damno, condemo*: 2. into *i*, as *laugo, contingo*: [of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the perfect, as *inficio, infeci*] 3. into *a*; as *calco, concento*: 4. some cast away *e*; as *claudio, occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the Preter tense, is omitted in the compound, as *intendo, intendi*.

The Imperfect and Future

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* ^{is makes} of the first and second Conjug. into *bam* and *bi*, as *amas, amabam, amabis*. ^{isbam.} But in the third, *is* into *ebam*, as *legis, legebam*. ^{isem.} In the fourth, *is* into *iebam*; as *audis, audiebam*.

The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s*; *amas, ama*: but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, lege*.

The Potential

Forms the Present and Imperfect from the like Tenses of the Indicative, by turning *s* into *em*; *bas* into *rem*; as *lego, amem, legessem*. ^{isbam} ^{makes} ^{also} ^{isem,} ^{erem.}

But in the first Conjug. *s* makes *am*; as *amo, amem*: and in the fourth, *isbam* *irem*; as *audibam, audirem*.

The Preterpluperfect of the Indicative, and the three last senses of the Potential, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *s* into *erim, eris, issem, esset*.

The Infinitive

Present is made of the second person of the Indicative present, by changing *s* into *re*; as *amas, amare*: But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis, legere*.

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The *perfect* is made of the first Person of the Indicative present, by changing *i* into *isse*; as *amavi*, *amavisse*.

The Supine

Is made of the Preter, by turning *i* into *um* and casting away *a*, as *amavi*, *amatum*.

Where note *legi*, *scriptum*, is made *e* as *legi*, *scriptum*; but *ui* is commonly made *um*; as *duci*, *ductum*.

Some Verbs make the end of the Supine, *i*, in *form* as the Preter in *di*, *li*, *ri*, *si*, with some others; as in *xperi*, as *fluxi*, *fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the Preter, are here cast away; and *a* that was changed, is restored; as *exuvii*, *cantum*.

Some Compound Supines change the Vowel of the Simple, as *notum*, *cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e*, as *factum*, *infectum*.

The Participle

Present Active is formed from the second Person of its Tense, *to*, *is*, by taking *n*; as *Conjug* *es*, *amans*, *legens*, *scribens*, *exuvians*, *cantans*.

The Future Active in *urus*, and Preter Passive are formed from the second Supine by taking *ur* and *i*; as *amatur*, *amaturus*, *amatus*.

The Future in *urus* is made of the present Participle, by turning *i* into *ur*; as *amatur*, *amaturus*.

A Verb Passive

Forms its Tenses from the Active by turning *a* into *or*; *m* into *r*; as *amo* *amor*, *amem* *amur*. The Infinitive present turns the last *e* into *i*; as *amare*, *iri*; and the third Conjugation loſeth *er* before *i*; as *legere* *legi*.

A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this sign *et*; as *it* *behoeth* *oportet*.

And it is used in the third Pers. Singular, throughout all Tenses and Moods; as *it* *becometh* *decebat*, *decebat*, *de* *uit*, &c. *it* *is* *said* *dicitur*; *dicebatur*.

Verbs

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Passives;
as *statur, pugnatur.*

The Impersonal may be applied to all three Persons of both numbers.

Irregular Verba.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Present, *strideo*; *strido*. 2. Perfect, *mereor, meritus sum & merui*. 3. Future, as *sciam, scibo*. 4. Infinitive, as *fulgere, fulgere; emors, emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *sum* these Redundant Persons, *es, est, estis; es, esto; este, estote; essem; esse*. *Estur* is also used for *editur*. The Compound makes two Supines, *comesum & comestum*.

Eo (and *Queo*) of the fourth Conjugat. make the Imperf. in *ibam*, and the Future in *ibo*; and sometimes *iam* in the Compound: *ambio* only *ambiam*.

The Gerund, and Participle in Oblique Cases, use *eu*, for *ie*; as *periens, pereuntis; except ambio*.

II. DEFECTIVES. 1. in the Perfect, as *vado*. 2. in the Supine, as *disco*.

Cepi, odi, memini form only the Perfect, and Preterpluperfect; and in the Potential Mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another perfect, *Osui sum*: *Memini* also makes the Imperative *memento, memento*.

Queso, quasumus.

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt; aiobam, at, at, amur, atis, ant; ais, aiat, aiatis, aiunt; ai, aiens,

Inquam (*inquio* rarely) *is, it, imus, iunt; in- quies, at, bant; Inquisti; inquires, et; inque, ito.*

Ausim and Faxe, is, it, im.

Salvo

An Introduction to

Salve and *Ave*, *eto* : *etc*, *etote* : *ere* : Also *salve*, *veto*, *u*, *it*.

Apate, *apugite*. *Cedo*. *Explicit*. *Infit*. *Quat*, *ovans*.

Prel. der, for *Imperat. sci*, *fi*, are not used.

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL : those that vary from the Regular form, or borrow their Tenses.

Such are chiefly *Possam*, *Fio*, *Volo*, *Nolo*, *Malo*, *Fero*.

Possam is declined like *Sum*.

Indic. Pres. *Possam*, *potes*, *possit* : *possimus*, *potestis*, *possunt*.

Volo, *nolo*, *malo*, differ from the form of the third. Conjug. in the Present Tenses, and also in the Imperfect Potential, much alike.

Indicative Present.

Volo, *vis*, *vult* : *velimus*, *vultis*, *volunt*.
Nolo, *non vis*, *non vult* : *nolumus*, *non vultis*, *non volunt*.
Malo, *me vis*, *me vult* : *malimus*, *me vultis*, *malunt*.

Potential.

Pres. *velim*, *nolim*, *malim*. Imp. *vellem*, *vollem*, *mallem*.

These are varied in the Persons, as *sim*, *esset*, *possim*, *possem*, by the final *ay*.

Infinitive.

Present, *velle*, *nolle*, *male* : like *posse*, *esse*.

Imperative.

Noli is varied like *audi* : all the rest want it.

Fio makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem*. Infin. *fieri*.

Fero loses the Vowel next to *r*, in these : *fars*, *ferti*, *fertis* : *ferte*, *fertote* : *ferrem* : *ferre*.

Imper. *fer* ; also *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, lose *e* in the end.

Memo

Memorial Verses for forming the Verba.

Quæper ut forma verbum sustinet per syllabam
 As dat Prima: Secunda dat et: is Tertia, quarta.
 Formation of the Perfect Tense.

1. Conjugation.

As avi format, Lavo sed laui, juvo juvi;
 Dat mico, ui, frico, ul, crepo, ui, fero, ui, domo - tiqui.
 So fono, ul, tene, ui, vico, ui, do dedi, so fieri vult.

2. Conjugation.

Es sibi format ul, post l, geo vertitur is si,
 Ardeo, video, fando, & argo se faciunt si,
 Haro item hasso, mulco mullu, torques torss,
 Amanco maulu, jubeo jussi: Ango & auxi,
 Frigo sic frini, sic lacio, lago luxi.
 Fis vco vi: cito sic civo: sic fleo flevi,
 Sic noo vult nevi, vico formare vicoi.

Prædeo, item sideo, video, formant deo per di:
 Prædeo habere pependi, mardo vultque mardo di:
 Spando habere spopendi, tondo vultque tondi.

3. Conjugation.

Is facit i, Sed ho, go, Cio, syllaba vertitur in ul
 Adde quibus coquo, dico, daco, struo, fluo, vivo:
 Domo lego legi: post o r, go sibi vult si:
 Hac quoque rado, ludo, ludo, divido, trado,
 Clando, plando, rado, ex do semper faciunt si:
 Mitto misi, oro, gero, cedo pramo geminant s.

Boo vel posui pui, bibo, lambō, scabo variant nil:
 Como, promō, domo, sumo, cerno icidē pui.

O dat ul, post l, m; psallo, sallo, amo tantum i.
 Vertitur hic etiam o per ui, pinso, strepo, parto,
 Texo, sic rapio rapui, meto messui habebit.

Sco, vel no si vi: simul hac arcesso, lacosso,
 Et capio, pto, quarta ritu, flexa per ivi.

Vinco, scindo, findo, fundo, linguo sumo n:
 Rumpo m perdit. Quinq; hac a per e sibi formant,

Frango fregi, ago & egi, sic capio, facioque,
 Et jacio: pono posui, cigno gemi dat.

Quare quafci, sperno spervi, cerno cerni, iustum iudicium iudicari, iusto iudicio iudicari, iusto iudicio iudicari.
Serno serui, iusto iudicio iudicari, iusto iudicio iudicari.

Multa hic verba duas gaudere geminare priores,
Ut curro, posco, pado, pendo, quaque tando,
Dempto e, disco, n tando: Septem adhibent e,
Nempe hac cum medio i, cado, cado, sic cano, tango:
Cum medio e, fallo, pario: pella populi dat.

Multa etiam geminant Perfectum, ut parco pperio
Antiquum & parsi, vello vello quaque valli,
Dat verro verri & verfi, plus vite plus, vi.
Pungo dat pupugi & punxi: sero semina sero,
Sensu alio serui: fixi vult sique capisse:
Vult sapio iui & ui, necto, pecto, exui, & exi.
A lino lini, livi, levi, a pango pacifico
Fis pepigi; pro iungo, pegi; pro cano, paxi.

4. Conjugation.

Quarta dat, is, iui: venio sed vult dare vni:
Fulcio fulsi, furcio furei, farcio farsis,
Haurio irem hauri, sentio sensi, serpio serpsi:
Vincio, sancio per xi, & amicio amicus amixi:
Pro salto salto formatur salui salique.

Formation of the Compound Perfect.

Compositum flectitur ut simplex: geminatio canit
Sed perit, excoctis a disco, posco, excoctis,
A do nata didi, tibi flexio tertia formatur:
Unam abscondo abscondi, a sto composita stitidant:
Decurro, excurro, prae-curro flecto cucurri,
Et curri; punxi a pingo: -pupugi-que repungo,
A plico compositum cum nautico, sub, re, plicavi:
Cetera ui aut qui, sic increpo, discrepo: Olevi
Ex oleo; hac oboleo, redoleo, suboleo sed ni dant.
Compounds whose simples are not used at least, not in the Perf
A hacio lexi, elicio eliciui: a leo levi:
A specio spexi: a cubo cubui: a pleo plevi:
A cerno crevi: quatio -cussi; conuoco nivi:
Vado vasi: sorbeo sorbui, habet quaque sorpsi,
Cello cellui habet, solum percello cullui dat.

Com

Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simple.
Danno, lacio, facio, fallo, arceo, facio, irascio,
Partio, curro, patro, scando, spargo, parioque,
Et capio, jacio, gradior; sic cado, satiscor,
Vocalem primam Presentis in c sibi mutant.

Juro, deiero, peiero: sic halo quoque anheio
Mando, commendo: patior sic perpetior dat:
A pascio, compesco, dispesco, eleni habebunt:
A pascio natum, perui: sed con, re, peri dant.

Cado, cado, facio, rapio, sapio, cano, ludo.
Quero, ego, senio, taceo, latro, salioque.
Tango, sic habeo, nisi post habeo; facerque,
Vocalem primam presentis in i sibi mutant.

A placeo sic displiceo: a maneo, bene formant:
In pra, pro simul e minuo minui: a cano nata
Præteritum per ui, tem concino continui, dant.

So
ambio
from eo

Adiice & hac ago, emo, sedeo, capio, premo, pango,
Et jacio, lacio, specio, frangoque, rogoque;
Et, cum præposito, facio: Quæ singula primam
Vocalem thematis, non perfecti, per i mutant.
Sic lego, si non præcedat per, pra, re, sub & trans;
[Hac tria, lexi, intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.]

Excipe circumago, perago, satago: simul ista;
Dogo, a dogo, cogo, a cogo, supersedeoque:
Et cæmo: Depango, circumpango, repango,
Oppango: Pergo, surgio, abiciunt thematis re.
A calo, salio, compisto, per u variant a.
Perdant a nata ex causo, quatio, latio, clatio:
Et plando, solum quod nata per o tibi formant.

Formation of the Supine.

I si tum, deimpio u: redit a: geminatio nulla est.
B, g, x prope tum, in c versæ; excipe, texo.
Quod dat ui, dat itum verbum quodcumque Secunda:
Exceptis decuo, venio: Sic facta Supina
Ex domui, sonui, tonui, crepui, utriusque,
Et fremui, genui, molui, strepui, eliciuntque:
Et posui, genui, plicui, fugio, bibo, pedo.

Verba in uo formantur utrum: las, vel uis item uult?
Sic quoque solus solutus, sic & uolus uolutus:
Uult cavi cantum, favi sibi genere fauimus.

Diffrige sum: Geminant sed & tibi quatuor ista?
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter sedique, scidique:

Unum rite dedi formate datum soles, ex do.

Li, ri; sum: populi tamen, atque culi facit i, sum.
Deme tui latum, peperi sic excipe parium.

Si sit lum: misi sed missum, & geminare:

Post pli formatum: omni emptum, falcis fultum,
Ussi ustum, gessi uesum, tarsi quoque totum:

Farsi, farsi, indulsi: hansi hantum, terreo totum.

Cellui habet celsum, ameto, senleo flecto sui sum,
Figo, flecto, netto, pecto, plecto, fluo, xum.

Hy. Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, stringo, pinso, adiungunt n.
pcms. Rarius haec forma, ueniui a uenies ueniam;

Miscomistum & mixtum: misli a mulgeo mulierum.

Pavi etiam passum, uerxi uersum; colo cultum.

Sevi rite satum; sepeliri rite sepultum.

Dant sola haec, sunt plura licei, perfecta Supinum.

Levi, pegi, paxi, panxi, uerxi, uulsi.

Asto steti, vel siste stiti, commune statum sit.

Dat tui tui tumsum & tumsum: dat alo alium alitumque.

Sic tendo sensum & tentum; pandi quoque passum.

Et pansum; lavo uale locum, laetum, atque leuatum.

Formation of the Compound Supines.

Pauca a simplicibus variant Composita Supinis:

Atundo tantum tumsum: A rno nata, ratum dant.

Hec jactum factum, captum, raptum a pere mutant.

Et sparsum, cantum, carptum, factum quoque parium.

Verbe statum, satum in i: didi & ex do rite dictum uult.

Ex notum duo tantum, cognitum & agnitum, habentur.

Ex salum sulum: Ex adoleui sit quoque adultum.

Forma-

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Formation of the Participle

Verba in or admittant ex posteriori Supino.

Participium, uero per uia: Hoc sed propria forma est:

Dat pastor passus, facit, facit, quibus arta

Ecipit: Gradior sit gradus, cuiusque futiscor

Fessus, motus & mensus facit, uer & usus.

Pro tunc orditur, prius incipio orditur, onus.

Arceor & erant: A fruer & fructus, feruntque

Dat labor lapsus, dat viscerumque viscerat,

Nitor cibus, uerit, natusque datur natus,

Vultusque passus passus, uultu adipiscor adpendi

Obliviscor & oblitus, oleiscor & olens.

A loquor addoleantur & a sequor addoleantur.

Iunge querer quibus, proficiscor iunge profectus

Agnere tunc, solit, etiam datur, tunc.

A somniscare somniscus, ab experientia

Expertus, sit ab experiscor & experientus,

Mortuus à morio, facit sit amide, angor.

Heteroclite Verba.

I. REDUNDANT in the Perfect.

Præteritum actiua & passiva uerbis habent hac p

Nubo, iuro, simul citabo, sic prouideo, curro,

Et placeo, suesco, morior, peto quoque potui

Sic curro (nisi uerbo nomen dicere) cassus.

Addo liber, licet, atque piget, pudet: adijce dedit

Tadit, & pertasum est: qua uox dignior usu.

II. DEFECTIVE.

1. Wanting the Perfect.

Præteritum fugiunt, uero, ambigo, glisco, satisco,

Micio, cerno, renideo, mares, polleo, uirgo,

Vado, foro, serio, tollo, † sisto, liquet. In sco

Inceptiua, quibus non perfectam thema supplet

Et Meditativum, nisi parturio, curioque.

Sic ringor, uescor, moidor, liquor, reminiscor:

Et passiva, quibus caruere actiua supinis.

2. Wanting the Supines.

Perfecto qua manca supra, sunt manca Supino.

Iunge hoc lambo, mico, rado, scabo, prodigo, parco,

† Med-
ter.

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Posco, compesto, dispesco, disco, refello;
 Dego, arde, sugo, lingo, ningo, saturoque;
 Profilia, affilio, molio, tremo, exstio, sperio;
 Incesso, sapio, fido, ingruo, congero, clango;
 Psallo, velo, nolo, malo, calco, cino, frudo;
 Respon. Sic & composita ex uno vel eado; prater
 Occido, cum recido, ciscido, formant quæ tria casum.
 Algeo, fervo, laeo, frido, sic timor, con-
 niveo, flaveo, lixer, sic pavor, areo (caus)
 Composita æritum habent) simul argo, cargo, friga.
 Et quæcumque in -i formantur Neutra Secunda;
 Exceptis oleo, dolo, placo, cæcoque;
 Parco, isens careo; nocuo, patco, latroque;
 Et valeo, calco; gaudet hæc namque Sapientia.
III. VARIANT or ANOMAL; varying the Perfect.
 Passivum Neutra hæc adsciscunt; unde ut aufer,
 Gaudio gavisus sum, sic solen solitus sum;
 Fido sum fisis, fio sum denique factus.
 Adde fero, quod ab antiquo tulio viri tuli dat.
 Irregular Futures in -rus.

† Infia. Ex † ulor, morior, pario, suo, soo -or-o, turus.
 oriri. Ex his arguo, & eruo, ufero & ufer, iturus.

AN ADVERB

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare their signification.

Adverbs § 1. Of Quality: as well bene, ill male, in penes, &c.
 are § 2. Of Quantity: as little parum, enough satis, &c.

To these two heads, all may be reduced;

To Quality; Adverbs of

1. Likeness; As ut, sicut, quemadmodum; so sic, as if quasi, ac si; how quam, quomodo.

2. Comparison; As well-ac tam, quam; tum, tum; cum, tum.

3. Cause; For propter; wherefore quorsum, quamobrem.

To

To Quantity: Adverbs of

1. Time; Now nunc; then tunc, tum;
when cū; until quoad, usque, dum, donec:

As long as quamdiu, &c.

2. Place; Above supra; about circa, circiter;
as far off procul; against adversus, adversum; at
apud, before coram; behind pone; beneath infra;
beyond ultra; next to, according to secundum;
nigh to juxta, prope, secus; on this side cis citra;
openly palam, privily clam, towards erga, versus;
under subter; up to tenus; whence unde; where
ubi, whither quō, within intra, intus; without ex-
tra. Hereunto belong Adverbs of Separation,
without sine, absque.

3. Speech; 1. wishing, would that utinam, &c.
under which 2. Forbidding; not, least that ne.
are contain 3. Asking; why, cur, quare, &c.
ed 4. Shewing, behold en, ecce, &c.

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns.

English Adverbs end in ly, the Latin end in e,
ter, &c. as truly verē, wisely sapienter, rarely
raro, only solum.

A Noun repeated with by, for, from, &c. may best be attained by
an Adverb in it: As man by man virum, by little and little paula-
tum, sensim; by and by statim; word for word verbatim; from door to
door ostiatim, &c.

A CONJUNCTION

Is a Part of Speech, that joyns two words or
two clauses.

Conjun- 1. Copulative; And &, que, ac; nor,
ctions are neither, nec, neque, &c.
2. Disjunctives: Or, either aut vel,
&c. C 3 T9

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To these may be referred all others

- To Copulative. { 1. *Causals*: *That* ut, quod, *for* nam, &c.
 2. *Conditionals*: *If* si, &c.
 3. *Illatives*: *Therefore* ergo, igitur, &c.
 4. *Adversatives*: *Although* quamvis, etfi, &c.

To Disjunctives: *Discretives*, *But* sed, autem, nisi, praterquam, tamen, &c.

Some particles begin, as *Et*, *vel*, *nam*, *sed*; others follow, as *que*, *ve*, *enim*, *autem*, *vero*, *quidem*.

A PREPOSITION

Is a word set before other parts of Speech, either in *Apposition* or *Composition*; as *by the way* obvium: *by the way* obvium.

† most
English
all in
Latin.

1. These † Monosyllables: *After* post: *before* prae: *beyond* trans: *by* per: *concerning* de: *for* ob, pro: *from* a, ab, abs: *of* ex: *in* in: *into* in: *ad*: *under* sub: *with* cum. 4, & are never used before a Vowel.

2. These Disyllables: *About* circum, *against* contra, *before* ante, *besides* prater, *between* inter, *on* or *upon* super. †

† others
here o-
mitted,
because
not
found
Incom-
posi-
tion are
placed
a-
mongst
the Ad-
verbs.

Some Prepositions only compound a word.

Many in English: as *on*, *fore*, *mis*, *de*, &c.
 In Latin these, *an*, *con*, (for *cum*), *dis*, *se*, *re*, *ve*: *amb*, *an* *about*:
as *imputo*: *con* *together*: *as* *confero*: *Dis*, *se* *apart*: *as* *distraho*,
separo. *Re* *again*, *against*, or *the opposite sense*: *as* *retero*, *resisto*,
retego. *Ve* *without*, *as* *vecor*.

Some in Composition, *change*, or *lose*, or *take* a Letter, for *Euphonia* or better sound.

Abs before *s*, is made *qu*: as *ausero*.
In before *b*, *p*, change *n* into *m*: as *imbuo*, *compono*.

Cx always before a Vowel

The English Verb has often the Participle compounding,
as it is, *is, goes, has, sits, is, goes, has, sits, is, goes, has, sits*,
with colloquial, *is, goes, has, sits, is, goes, has, sits*.

Is a word of *Passion*: *Θδ, οἴ, προη, ο?* *How*
hell w. v. &c.

ABOUT: *concerning* **de:** *about* **a Noun** of time or number, **ad.** *circa, circa*; **other-** *where* **circa, circum.**

AFTER: With a Noun, *post*: *after that*,
after with a Verb, *postquam*: *afterwards*, *po-*
stea: with *manner*, *fashion*, &c. *ad.*

ALONG: before a Substantive; *per, along with, una cum.*

AS: Ut, As repeated, or /o as (used in Com-

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parison) tam quam; cūm-tum, æque, perinde;
ac, adeo ut; *as much as, as great as, tantus quan-*
tus: as many as, so many as, tot quot, as like as, such
as, talis-qualisias for, as to, as concerning, as much
as belongs to, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.

AT: Near ad, in in.

BECOME: *Re facim de eo, be made fio.*

BOTH: The Numeral *ambo*, the Copu-
lative (relating to *and*) cūm-tum, et et, &c.

BLIT: Sed *only tantum, unless nisi, præter-*
quam, after cannot, non, after nothing else, quam.

BY: Near *juxta; from a, ex, è; otherwise per.*

EITHER NEITHER: Relating to *utroque*,
uterque, neuter; or, nec vel, nec.

EVEN: *Alto etiam, equal par: evening vesper,*

FOR: *Because (in the beginning of a sen-*
tence) nam; because of, or in reference to ob-
propter; instead of pro; and (with an Accu-
sative) in, afore a Noun of time, ad, in.

HOW: Before a Verb, *quomodo; before*
an Adjective or Adverb of quality or quantity,
quam: how put for that, ut.

LET: *Permit lino: hinder impedio: be-*
fore know facio: a Noun, mora.

LIKE: *Similis: like-like ita-ut, talis-qualis:*
to like probo.

MORE: Before a Substantive or Adjective
of number, plus; otherwise *magis.*

MOST: Afore an Adjective, *maxime;*
afore a Substantive, *plerique, plurimi.*

OUGHT: The Verb, *debet; after a Verb, quid,*
aliquid: for ought, afore a Verb quantum, in
quantum. Never

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NEVER SO: Afore the *Positive* valde, optime.

NEVER A: *Nullus*.

NEVER THE: Afore the *Comparative*, nihilo.

NO: Afore a *Substantive*, nullus, other-
wise non, or no, the *Dubitative*, necne, annon,

ON or UPON: Concerning de; after beget, de-
pend, de, ex, in, with an Accusat. Likewise af-
ter such Verbs, as bestow, transfer, &c. Or afore
the Noun, *side, contrary, part*, it is Latined by *in*.

OVER: above supra: beyond ultra: through
per, trans.

SINCE: Afore a *Substantive*, a, ex, è: after
a Noun of time, abhinc.

SUCH: So (for SUCH) talia afore an *Adjective*, tam.

THAT: For *this, the*, ille; for *which* qui.

That, i.e. *To wit, because that* quod: And con-
stantly after such Verbs, as see, hear, think, know,
believe, wonder, hope, promise, rejoice, shew, say, or
their contraries. But that, unless that, except
that, nisi quod. Because that, propterea quod.

That i.e. *To that end, so that*, ut; always afore
the *Potential sign* of a Verb, and after these
Verbs, pray, command, counsel, permit, desire, en-
deavor, take care, and the like.

That i.e. *lest that, not that* ne; *that not*, ut; both used
after a Verb of Fear: That, ut, after beware, or a
Verb of prohibiting, &c. nō.

THE: being repeated in such Speeches, the
more, the more: The first is to be made by *quo*,
quanto, the latter by *santo*, *eō*, *hōc*.

THEN: Tunc; after a *Comparative*, quā.

TILL: Afore a Verb, dum, donec; afore a
Noun, ad, usque ad.

VERY:

VERY: afore a *Substantive*, else otherwise *valde*.
UNDER: ABOVE: OVER: Afore a *Noun* of
number, minus, plus; otherwise *subter*, *supra*.
USE: With a *Verb* *salvo*, otherwise *utor*.
WHICH: WHO: The *interrogative*, or *whether*, *quis*; otherwise *qui*.
WITHIN: afore a *Noun* of *place*, *time* or *mea-*
sure, intra; or in with an *Ablat*, otherwise *intus*.
WITHOUT: *Abroad*, foras, otherwise *foras*.
WORTH: The *Verb* *valeo*; the *Noun* *dignitas*;
worth the pains, operis pretium; otherwise a *sign*.
YET: *Nevertheless*, tamen; yet for *yet*,
liberts, adhuc.

SENTENCES, or *Constructions* of WORDS
 CALLED

SYNTAX

OR making of *Latin*; two things are
 to be observed.

- I. The *Agreement* of Words.
- II. The *Government* of Words.

Agreement is, when the words do suit to-
 gether, in some accidental respect; as *Cafe*,
Number, &c.

Government is, when one word makes ano-
 ther following, to be put in some *Cafe* or *Mood*.

There be three *Agreements*,

1. Between the *Substantive* and the *Verb*.
2. Between the *Substantive* and the *Adjecti-*
ve, under which may be contained the third.
3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

PAPER
 is to be
 taken
 for an
 Adje-
 ctive,

There be three *Agreements*,
 1. Between the *Substantive* and the *Verb*.
 2. Between the *Substantive* and the *Adjecti-*
ve, under which may be contained the third.
 3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

A Verb agreeth with the Nominative case of the Substantive, in *Number* and *Person*.

The Adjective agreeth with its Substantive in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number*, even when a Verb comes between.

The Relative Adjective agreeth with its Antecedent Substantive, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person*.

The *Case* of the Relative depends upon the word immediately joyned to it in *sense*.

The Relative in respect of the words following, stands as a Substantive. Other words, as *quis*, *quidam*, *quisque*, are used like the Relative.

Observe in the Agreements.

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

2. Any Neuter Adjective, Infinitive Mood, Indeclinable word, or a Clause may be in the place of a Substantive.

3. Many Substantives Singular, with a Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb Adjective, or Relative, Plural.

If the Substantives be of different Genders or Persons, the Plural agreeth with the Masculine Gender, and first Person before any other; and with the second Person, rather than the third; the Feminine than Neuter. But in things without *sense*, the Plural is to be put in the Neuter Gender.

When the Substantives are of divers Numbers, the Verb or Adjective best agrees with the last and nearest.

The words *of mine*, *of thine*, *of ours*, *of yours*, &c. coming after their Substantive, are to be Latin'd by *meus*, *tuus*, *nostrum*, and made to agree with it; as *A Book of mine*, *liber meus*. *My*, *thy*, *our*, *yours*, &c. in such a Speech, as this. *My picture*, i. e. of my person, are not Adjectives, but Substantive Pronouns, and are to be referred to *Governers*.

These

There may be added two other Agreements.

1. When two Substantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case, tho' the Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* must be put in the same Case and Tense.

Make the Question by *who* or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Substantive; *what*, the Verb, or Adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* or *what*; but it self is to be made an Interrogative.

Government

Is to be known by Signs or Words.

I. By Signs.

These Signs **Of, to, for, with, by, &c.* Note the Noun following to be put in a certain Case thus.

1. A *Genitive*. The sign *Of*, after a Noun, or after the Verb *admonish*, notes a Genitive: After the Verbs, *accuse, condemn, acquit*, or the Verb *see*, a Genitive; or an Ablative; *in* after *skillful*, a Genitive.

2. A *Dative*. The sign *To*, afore a Noun, notes a Dative Case. Except *To*, after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call*.

The sign *Of*, or *By*, after a Participle Passive, or an Adjective signifying *passively*, notes a Dative of the *Agent*.

The sign *with* notes a Dative after a Verb of *comparing, to meet*. *with* or *As* after *to be angry*.

3. An *Ablative*. The sign *with*, notes an Ablative case: except *with*, for *together with*.

The sign *By*, notes an Ablative of the manner. *For*, of the Cause.

Find

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Find out the *Manner & Cause*, by making the Question.
The Word answering, *how* is it done? is the *manner*: for
what or *why* it is done? the *cause*.

The sign *Per*, notes an Ablative of the *price*,
after Verbs of *buying*, *selling*, &c. So *at*, after
hold. But *Per*, *at*, afore these words, *So much*
tanti, *tantidem*; *how much* *quantis*, *less*, *under*
minoris, *more* *pluris*, standing without Sub-
stantives, note a Genitive.

The signs *On*, *At*, before a Noun of *time*, *age*,
game, note an Ablative, also *On*, after *so lean* *ni-*
tor, *to feed* *vescor*. *At*, in such speeches as these,
at table, *at first sight*, *at first coming*, &c.

By before *Name*, *Birth*, *Country*, or a Noun
of *measure* or *space*, notes an Ablative.

The sign *Of*, notes an Ablative of the *part*,
after an Adjective or Verb, signifying *passive-*
ly; also after the words *sick*, *weary*, *born*,
worthy, *unworthy*.

Of, after Verbs of *filling*, *emptying*, *de-*
priving, *riding*, *spoiling*, *unburthening*, notes
an Ablative.

Of, notes an Ablative, sometimes a Geni-
tive, after words signifying *fullness*, or *empti-*
ness.

Then, after a *Comparative* may be conceal-
ed in the Ablative following. If *when* be express
by *quam*, the two Nouns compared agree in
Case.

Signs belonging to Place.

In or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it
in the Genitive case. But if the Noun be of the
Plural Number or third Declension, it is to be
put in the Dative or Ablative.

To,

To, before the name of a City, puts it in the Accusative, *From*, or *By* in the Ablative.

The same signs before *How* or *Country*, govern the same cases.

Where more, the sign *et*, is commonly left out before *hinc*, as *I go hinc*, *hinc* *ad* *hunc*.

In all other places the signs are to be expressed by Prepositions.

Nevertheless observe. Many *English* Verbs have these Particles after them *redundant*, and the Noun following is to be Governed of the Verb without them, as *to admit of one*, *admittere aliquem*, *to hope for health*, *operare salutem*, *to wish for death*, *operare mortem*, *to care for a thing*, *rem curare*, *to wonder at one*, *mirari aliquem*, &c. Likewise after some Adjectives, as *the midst of winter*, *media Hyems* the rest of the words, *reliqua verba*, &c.

II. Government by words.

Words governing Cases.

1. *A Nominative*. The Verb *am*, and other Verbs signifying *Passively*, require a Nominative case after them; as agreeing with the case before them.

The Question made by *who* or *whom* upon the Verb, sheweth the Nominative case.

2. *An Accusative*. Verbs signifying *Actively*, govern an Accusative case. This case is so proper to Verbs that it consists with any other case.

Verbs *Neuter* admit of an Accusative case of the like signification, as *to love a life*, *vitam vivere*, *to smell of a candle*, *olerere lucernam*. Likewise the Verb *to be bid*, *lucere* *As this is bid from me*, *hoc me later*.

The

The Defective Verbs, *Arare* with *apage*, *reach* *cedo*, *cedite*, govern an Accusative.

Nouns signifying *measure* or *space* are most used in the Accusative.

Verbs of *asking*; also *to conceal* *celo*, *to reach* *docco*, *to unteach* *dedocco* govern two Accusative cases.

The Question made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the Verb, sheweth the Accusative call.

3. *A Genitive*. Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive and sometime an Accusative.

These Verbs, *to pity* *miserere*, *miserere*, govern a Genitive, sometimes a Dative.

4. *A Dative*. Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, commonly known by this sign *To* or *For*, after them, govern a Dative case.

Such are words signifying, *prose*, *pleasure*, *likeness*, *trust*, *obeying*, with their contraries; also *nearness*, *favor*.

Such also are these Verbs of *telling*, *giving*, *showing*; as *to promise*, *to assure*, *to deny*, *to flatter*, *to revile*, *to threaten*, *to pardon*, *to pay*, *to restore*, *to sell*, *to send*; and many others which imply this sign *To* after them.

English Verbs, having these Particles after them, *against*, *afore*, *before*, *after*, *at*, *between*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, when they are Latined by Verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *pro*, *sub*, *super*, govern a Dative case.

These Verbs of *giving*, *do*, *dono*; and of *Esteeming*, as *to count*, *to reckon*, &c. *duco*, *verto*, *habeo*, *puto*, *accipio*, (besides their Accusative) admit two Datives, usually known by their signs: as *I give this to thee for a pledge* *hoc tibi do pignori*; *I count this to me* *for*

An Introduction to

for an hour, hoc mihi laudi duco. I impute this to you for a fault;
hoc tibi vitio verto the sign of the thing is often to be understood,
as I count it to me an honour; i. e. for an hour. The Verb also ad-
mits the like Dative; as This is an hour to me, hoc mihi glorie est.

5. An Ablative. Verbs of cost govern an Ablat.
of the price, as it cost a penny, denario constat.

Verbs of Esteeming (commonly having this sign *est* after
them) govern an Ablative of the value or greater price; as *Is* *est*
tribus denariis & *rimor*. But a Genitive of an
uncertain or smaller price; as, *I esteem it worth nothing, little more,*
naught, a scribble. *Nihili, parvi, pluris, nauci, assis, &rimo, facio.*
The Verb *worth or value valeo*, an Ablative or an Accusative;
as *it is worth two Parables, valeo duobus allibus & duos assis.*

The Verbs of wanting, govern an Ablative
case; also to obtain potior, sometimes a Ge-
nitive; *to enjoy frater, to use utor, to discharge fun-*

gor, only an Ablative.

A Substantive and Participle standing by
themselves, & neither the Nominative to the
Verb, nor governed by any other word, is put
in the Ablative case (called *absolute*.)

The word (*bring*) in English is usually the sign of the Case
absolute; But it is sometimes omitted before a Participle in
ing, and in Latin always.

A *Noun of time* is most used in the Ablative
case; but when it signifies *continuance of time*,
most in the Accusative case.

The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the lat-
ter having no Nominative case to it, is to be
put in the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive hath usually an Accusative
before it; or a Dative of the Impersonal.

The Infinitive governs after it like case as
the Verb it self. The Infinitive *to be* hath the

like case after as afore it. But having a Dative of the Impersonal before it, it admits an Accusative after it.

The *English Infinitive* (known by this sign *to*) is not always to be rendered by a *Latin Infinitive*; but may be Latined by *ut* or *quod*, and a Subjunctive Mood. Contrariwise [that] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nominative is made an Accusative.

Sometimes the Infinitive is rendered by a *Gerund*; sometimes by a *Supine*; sometimes by the Participles in *us* and *us*.

1. By a *Gerund* in *dum* after a Noun, that governs a Genitive case.

By a *Gerund* in *dum* (or Substantive) and the sign *To* by *Ad*; after such Verbs, *to provoke*, *to invite*, *to apply*, *to call*, *to do*, &c. Also after a Noun signifying the Person, Matter, or Instrument; thus, *A man*, or *A sword to fight*, *flouts to build*, &c. And after these Adjectives *ready*, *slow*, &c.

2. By the *first Supine*, after a Verb of Motion; where also may be used the future in *us*; or the *Gerund* in *dum*.

By the *latter Supine*, after some particular Adjectives; as *facile* *facilis*, *hard* *difficilis*, *worthy* *dignus*, *unworthy* *indignus*, *dissest*, *fool*, *turpis*, *fordus*, &c.

3. By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the Active; and in *us*, for the Passive Infinitive, after the Verb *Sun*.

The Verb Passive.

Governs the same remote case, as its Active; as *I teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *Letters*, *Litteras*; *I accuse thee*, or *I am accused*, of *theft* *furti*.

The Rule of the Participle.

The Participle governs the same case as its Verb. But if it be used for a Noun that requires a Genitive, it also governs a Genitive.

The Participle in *ing* with this sign *of*, after

D. also governs a Genitive.

a Noun governing a Genitive case, is to be rendered by the *Gerund* in *do*.

Otherwise the sign afore the Participle is express by a Preposition, and the Participle by a *Gerund* in *do* or *dam* (or by a Substantive.)

The *Gerund* in *do*, is to be used with a Preposition, as *Abiit in dam* position that governs an Accusative.

The *Gerund* in *do* is oft-times used without a Preposition, when it signifies the *cause*, or *manner* of doing.

The *Gerund*, especially in *dam*, doth not well govern the Substantive following; but is better made an Adjective, and agrees with it, as *I go to buy Books*, eo ad emendos libros, not eo ad emendum libros.

The Participle in *ing*, with *A*, *The*, or an Adjective before it is a Substantive: When it is the Nominative to the Verb, it is made by a Substantive; or else by the Infinitive Mood.

After such Verbs, as *leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, &c. it is to be made by an Infinitive, or by a Substantive and the Preposition *a*.

A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of Motion, is made by the Supine: As *he went a hunting*, abiit venatum; *he came from hunting*, rediit venatu.

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *am*, is to be Latinized by the Verb, as *what are you doing?* Quid facis? *I am reading*, lego. Likewise these words, *awake*, *asleep*, as *I am awake*, vigilo.

The Participle *having* coming before a Verb, is to be Latinized, either by the Participle *Proter* of a Verb dependent, as *having spoken*, he *sat down*, locutus confedit; or by the Pr. plu. perfect of the Verb, and *cum*, &c. as *having heard this*, he *departed*, hoc cum audisset, abiit.

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of*, *For*, *From*, &c. is oftentimes to be made by a Subjunctive Verb; and the sign *Of* (that) *For* (because) by *Quod*; *Of*, *From*, (lest that) by *Ne*; as, *I heard of your being sick*, audi vi quod fueris egrotus; *He was angry with me for doing it*, succensit mihi, quod fecerim; *beware of being taken*, cave ne capiaris; *he dissuaded me from going*, dissuasi mihi ne irem.

The Rule of Impersonals.

These Impersonals *It is the part*, est: *It concerns*, in-

interest, refer; govern a Genitive: But, after the two last, the Pronouns *me, thee, us, you, whom*; are to be exprest by these Ablatives, *me, tu, nos, te, vestra, eujus*.

These Impersonals, *it shames, or, I am ashamed, pudet*: *It repents me, or, I repent, poenitet*: *It pities me, or, I pity, miseret, misere-scit*: *It wearies me, or, I am weary, tædet*: *It sicks me, piget*; govern a Genitive known by this sign *Of* or *For*, with an Accusative.

These Impersonals, *it behoves, oportet*: *it delighteth, juvat, delectat*: *it becomes, decet*: *it misbecomes, dedecet*; govern an Accusative Case.

All other govern generally a Dative.

The English Verb (*Must*) may be rendered by the Impersonal *oportet*; (*may*) by *licet*: The Noun going before in English, must follow the Impersonal *oportet*, in the Accusative; *licet*, in the Dative Case.

Must, may also be Latin'd by the Verb *esse*, and the Participle *in*, used in the Neuter gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun, as *I must pray, oportet me orare, or orandum est mihi*.

The Rule of Adverbs.

Adverbs signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo*.

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the same signification.

These Adverbs govern an Accusative: *Adversus, adversum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, elanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, pænes, pone, prope, propter, supra, secundum, secus, versus, ultra, usque*.

These govern an Ablative: *Absque, coram, palam, procul, sine, tenus*: Which last admits also a Genitive plural. *Clam,*

clam, *subter* govern an Accusative or Ablative.

En, ecce govern a Nominative or Accusative.

Tenu, Versus, are best set after their Cases.

The Adverb (*Ne*) coming after the Verb in English, is to be set before it in Latin.

The Rule of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Cases: As *Et*, *atque*, &c. *neque*, *vel*, &c. *nisi*, *praterquam*, &c. Unless a special Rule require a different case: As *longe* for a penny and more, *emptum* denario & pluris.

The Rule of Prepositions.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative case, *Ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *contra*, *inter*, *ab*, *per*, *post*, *prater*, *trans*.

These an Ablative: *A*, *ab*, *abs*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*, *pro*, *pro*.

In, *sub*, *super*, govern an Acc. or Abl. in different significations, as in the Catalogue beneath.

The Preposition *cum*, is to be set after *me*, *te*, *se*, *qui*.
A Preposition in the Compound, often governs the same Case as alone, as I go out of the house, *exco* domo: I pass by the house, *praeterco* domum.

The common signification of Adverbs and Prepositions are set down Pag. 35. 36. 37. Others more elegant, are to be used as the propriety of Speech requires.

A, *ab*: by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.

Absque: without, but for.
Ad: to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to, in, until, against, on, upon, for, amongst, beside, with, after.

Adversus-*sum*: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

Ante: Before, to.

Apud: at, among, before, by or near to, with, in, under.

Circa: about, round about, about the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

Circiter: about, almost, nigh to.

- Circum* : about, to.
Ob, Circa : on this side, within, short of, afore, *AlloCircu*, without, besides.
Glau : unknown to.
Contra : against, over against, to the face of.
Coram : before, in presence of.
Cum : with, amongst, by, in, at, after.
De : of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.
Ex, Exe : of, out of, from, amongst, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.
Erga : towards, against.
Extra : without, forth, out of, besides.
In : with an *Accus.* into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, against, about. *In* : with an *Ablative* in, by, concerning, with. *In* : with an *Adverbial*, sometimes an *Ablative*, after, for, on, upon, among. *At*, near to, an *Accusative* : *At*, in, an *Ablative*.
Infra : beneath, under.
Inter : between, amongst, in, into, as of.
Intra : within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.
Iuxta : nigh to, next after, together, with, by, as well as.
Ob : for, against, before.
Palam : in sight of, before.
Potest : in, in my power, possession.
Pro : by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.
Pone : behind, after.
Post : after, since, from, behind.
Pra : before, for, because of, in comparison of, in.
Prater : besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.
Pro : for, instead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.
Procul : afar off, far from, without.
Prope : nigh, hard by.
Secundum : according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.
Secus : near to, by.
Sub : with an *Accus.* about, a little afore, towards, with a *Noun of Time* : after or upon, with a *Noun of Action* : to, unto, under, after, a *Verb of Action*. *Sub* : with an *Ablative*, under, in, at, by, hard by, for, with or upon, in the time of.
Subter : under, in.
Super : with an *Accus.* beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, let over or belonging to. (*Indiffer.*) With an *Ablative*, concerning, for, about, or at. *Accusative* or *Ablative* upon.
Supra : above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.

Tenus: to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compass of.

Trans: beyond, over, on the other side.

Versus: towards, by.

Ultra: beyond, above, more, besides.

Usque: up to, well nigh, until, besides.

Many of these used without a Case, have other significations, as *Abique*, unless; *ante*, first; *contra*, contrarily; *coram*, openly; *secus*, ill; *supra*, from the beginning; *ultra*, moreover; *ulque*, always, &c.

The Rule of Interjections.

O, used in calling, or saluting, governs a Voc in admiring or exclaiming, a Nom. Acc. or Voc.

O, Latined by *heu*, *ohe*, a Vocative; by *ah*, *vab*, *heu*, *hem*, *proh*, a Nominative, or Accusative.

Alas *hei*, *wo* *væ*, a Dative.

Derivatives govern the same Cases with their Primitives, as *like* *similis*, *similiter*: *near* *prope*, *propior*, &c. The Compound as the Simple; as, *to* *ast*, *abase*, *utor*, *abutor*: *I do enough business*, *rerum satago*.

The Phrase (or Periphrasis) governs the same case, as the single word; as, *I have need of*, i.e. *I need money*, *Opus (or usus) est mihi* i.e. *ego pecunia. Resura domi*, *Redire* or *reditio domus*; *it comes in my mind*, or *I remember it*, *Veni mihi in mentem* or *memini hujus rei*.

Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenses together.

Certain Particles best govern a Potential (Opta-

+Espe- tive, or Subjunctive) Mood. †

cially 1. Words used Indefinitely, (after the Verbs *to doubt*, *to inquire*, coming *to know*, *to be ignorant of*, *to hear*, *see*, *mark* and such like,) namely after *al*, *who*, *what*, *how*, *when*, *whence*, *where*, *whether*, *why*, &c. Verb in With their Compounds, *Whosoever*, *what manner of*, *how far*, the *how great*, *how long*, *wherefore*, &c.

the same sentence.

A word is taken Indefinitely, when it is not used in a Question, nor in a particular, but general sense.

2. *Although*, *Quamvis*, *licet*, *etsi*, *tamen*, *etiam*; *As if*, *ac si*, *quasi*, *ceu* *vero*, *tanquam*; *That*, *ut*; *least* *that*, *ne*; *but* *that*, *quin*; *because* *that*, *quod* *qui*, *quia*; *As soon* or *after* *that*, *a*, *soon* *as*, *When* *or*, *Antequam*, *priusquam*, *postquam*, *simulac*, *simulac* *que*, *ubi*; *unless*, *nisi*, *ni*; *Till* *that*, *until*, *while*, *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*; *When*, *cum*; *if*, *si*; *would* *that*, *O* *si*, *utinam*, 3. Not

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3. *Ne*, *ne* (*forbidding*) governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.
Most other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*, unless the sense admit a *Potential*.

Besides the *Proper* and *Regular* way, there is also an *improper* & *Figurative* way of Speech.

1. *Redundant*. 2. *Deficient*. 3. *Variant*.

The FIGURES.

1. *Enallage*, or *Change*.

2. *Ellipsis*, or *Defect*.

3. *Pleonasmus*, or *Redundancy*.

To these the rest may be reduced.

I. In single Words.

ENALLAGE alters, or displaceth the Letters.

Altering } of a Letter, is called } *Metaplasma* or *Antisthesi*
Displacing } *Metathesis* or *Transposition*.

ELLEIPSIS casts away

PLEONASMUS adds } one or more Letters.

Casting away is called } *Aphæresis* } adding } *Prothesis* } *beginning*
 } *Syncope* } is called } *Epanthesis* } *middle of a word*
 } *Apocope* } led } *Paragoge* } *end of*

The knowing
of these, helps
to understand
the true words,
or true order
of words by
marking

1. The *Change* or *Loss* of Letters,
as *is*, *ne'er*, *even*, *can't*, *won't*,
i.e. *it is*, *never*, *evening*, *can-*
not, *will not*.

2. The *Transposing* of the Sylla-
bles or Particles, as, *which I*
repent of, i.e. *of which I repent*.
what man soever I speak to, i.e.
to whatsoever man I speak.

II. In Construction of Words.

ENALLAGE changeth the *Num'ber*, *Case*,
Tense, or *Kind* of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS casts away

PLEONASMUS adds } a word, or words,
 } *unnecessarily*.

Enallage

I. Of Number. A Substantive singular signifying many, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective; as *Part of the men (or Part) are drowned*: Pars hominum, (or Pars) merſi ſunt: Where note, the Gender of the Adjective agrees with the Genitive, expreſt or implied.

This Enallage is called SYNTHEſIS.

Many a muſt be Latin'd with a Plural Subſtantive; as *many a man*, multi homines.

II. Of Caſe: As *that himſelf may live*, i.e. *he may live*, Ipſum, ut vivat, optant. Terent. i.e. ipſe.

This is called ANTIPTOſIS.

III. Of Tenſe: The *Engliſh* Preſent is Latin'd by the Preter, in ſuch Speeches: As *he is riſen or up*, Surrexit. *I am come*, veni.

IV. Of the Kind: The former Subſtantive of ſuch Compounds: As *Day-time*, *Gold-cup*, *London-merchant*, *Sea-nymph*, &c. is to be Latin'd by an Adjective: As *templum diurnum*, *occulum aureum*, *mercator Londinenſis*, *nympha marina*.

Elleipſis.

The verb Subſtantive is oft omitted; as *like maſter*, *like man*; ut dominus, ita ſervus.

The Nominative of the firſt, or ſecond Perſon, expreſt in *Engliſh*, is beſt left out in *Latin*; as *ſayſt thou*, ais e; *I ſay*, aio.

The Noun Subſtantive *Man* or *Men* is alſo often omitted, eſpecially in *Interrogatives*, *Numerals*, *Indefinites*; as *who* quis, *one* unus, *every one* quiſque, &c.

The

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The Relative is oft left out, as *per te quos debet*, i. e. which you owe, solve nummos quos debes.

Also the Interjection O; as *sir, domine*, i. e. O domine.

On is used, for go on perge: or, for get up surge.

Pleonasmus.

[Being] Afore a Noun or Participle is omitted in Latin, as *being sick* *agrotus*, or *agrotans*.

[There] or [it] afore [is] in the beginning of a Clause, as *there or it is nothing*, *est nihil*. [For] between a Verb, and T the sign of the Infinitive; as *I come for to buy*, *venio emptum*.

Many English words are Latin'd by one; as *it were quod*: *As length tandem*: *Being what, facit quod* (or *Being, facit*) *that, cum*: *Ever and anon, subinde*: *Ever by long, within a while, brevi*: *I hold my peace, taceo*: *To follow his book, or study, studere*: *In the mean while or space, interim*: *Long time, a long while and age, jamdudum*: *Not as yet, percontator*: *Hold over head, negligenter*: *Out of hand, illico*: *Much ado, or with much ado, difficulter*: *Of his own accord, sponte*, *ultra*: *To write a good or bad hand, bene a male scribere*; and very many others.

A Rule to turn English into Latin,

or Latin into English.

- Find out. I. The Verb, by the sign (*do*, or *am*.)
- II. The Nominative Case, by asking *who* or *what*, with the Verb.
- III. The Case following the Verb, by asking *whom* or *what*.
- IV. The Noun agreeing with the Case afore or after the Verb.
- V. The Indeclinables.
- VI. The Case following the Indeclinables, Prepositions, &c.
- VII. Lastly, the Substantive (with its Participle, &c.) which neither agrees with the Verb, nor is governed of any word, (i. e. the Ablative Absolute.)

QUAN-

An Introduction to
QUANTITAS VOCALUM

Duplex est, Longa [linea recta] Brevis [Surtum curva] ut multa.

BREVES.

*Vocales pro brevibus habentur: maxime ante al-
 teram. Excipe Fio, corripitur verò fierem, fieri.*

LONGÆ.

1. *Diphthongus: Vocalis contracta; ante duas
 consonas vel duplicem.*

2. *I. inter duas vocales producit priorem, & V.
 plerumque. Excipe avus, avis, cavus, favius, gra-
 vis, brevis, levis, bovis, Jovis, novus, ovis, aveo,
 caveo, faveo, paveo, moveo, voveo, lavo, juvo.*

3. *A. E. I. juxta Analogiam conjugationis. Nisi
 ubi eas litera T. claudit, vel vocalis sequitur:
 etiam, A. verbi Dō præter Da, Das.*

COMMUNES.

4. *Vocalis brevis ante musā sequente liquida, L. R.
 ULTIMÆ LONGÆ.*

5. *Ad nosyllaba omnia producantur. Excipe finita
 in B. D. T. item vir, quis, is, es à sum, bis, ter, an,
 que, ve, vel, nec, ne, interrogativum, in, per.*

6. *I. U. As, Es, Os. Excipe Nisi, quasi. Es
 crescens in ITIS: Item Compos, Impos.*

7. *Is in obliquis pluralibus: & secundā singulari
 futuri subjunctivi; etiam presentis verbi volo.*

8. *Us crescens in URIS, UTIS, UDIS.*

9. *O, Us in obliquis. Excipe Us tertiz &
 BUS plurale.*

10. *A. in ablativo & adverbii: item E quin-
 te, excipe ita.*

11. *E. O. adverbiales ex US & ER. Excipe
 bene, male, cito, sero.*

UL.

ULTIMÆ COMMUNES: U. O. &c.

12. O in voce recta. Mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, per Cæsaram.

PENULTIMÆ LONGÆ.

13. Præterita & supina dissyllaba priora pro-
ducunt. Excipe Bibi, dedi, fidi, scidi, steti, tuli.
Datum, ratum, satum, itum, litum, situm, ru-
tum, & citum à cieo.

14. Omnis ex O, Oris ex or, Excipe Arbor,
Aguor, Marmor, Memor.

15. Genitivi in Arum, Orum secundæ, Erum
quintæ; sic Erunt Ere Perfecti & Vocalis ante
bam in Imperfecto.

16. Vocalis ante X crescent. Excipe fax, grex,
nex, calix, fornix, nix, pix, præcox, crux, nux,
dux, teux, phryx. Item Ex, leis: Præter Vibex.

17. Vocalis ante -d-, -g-, -l-, -m-, -n-, -r-,
-rui-sim. Excipe verbalia in -it-, Materialia,
& derivativa ab adverbis in -ius; item ligo,
anus, manus, genus, dominus, bonus, onus, so-
nus, columen: Gens, fiscina, fuscina, machina,
pagina, sarcina, trutina, serus, merus, torus,
statim.

18. Terminata in -Anis, -Atus, -Ela, -Etus, -E-
ta, -Etum -Itis -Osus -Orus, -udus, -unus, -utus; Ex-
cipe latus, -eris, Status, Sicis.

LONGÆ in quâcunque Syllabâ priori.

19. I. U. ante vel post R. Excipe Meditativa
in Urio. Item cæculus, querulus, nurus, tribus,
hirundo, hirudo, rudens, rudis, rigo, rigeo, vi-
reo, furo, rubeo.

20. O.

The Latin Tongue

Longe in his.

Acer, Adj.	Abstemius	Amicus	Boletus	Bubo
Ales	Cedo	Antiquus	Codex	Bufo
Ambages	Celo	Cinex	Conor	Cudo
Amicum	Cera	Dico-is	Copia	Cune
Aper	Clemens	Fibula	Copula	Fuligo
Arca	Cerber	Fama	Coram	Glacio
Arco	Debeo	Illex	Donum	Glacis
Ater	Debita	Illa	Gloria	Glutio
Balnea	Eructa	Inclino	Leligo	Ludo
Balista	Legg-as	Liber adj.	Lonica	Lugeo
Balo	Mecor	Liliom	Moles	Lutum bnd
Bafum	Pene	Lima	Nodus	Mugil
Blatero	Refina	Limes	Ober	Mugio
Brachium	Rete	Limus	Olim	Mula
Caligo	Seper	Linum	Opilia	Muro
Climo	Spelunca	Lonica	Ora	Mutia
Crates	Talum	Mendicus	Oro	Nitro
Pragum	Temo	Miles	Playo	Pubes
Hamus	Velum	Mimus	Pono	Pugio
Labe	Velox	Nidus	Populus arb.	pugio
Labor, Verb	Venor	Nixon, Verb	Poco	putio
Magalia		Nideo	Proles	Puteo
Mano		Pilum	Rodo	Sartum
Mane		Pituita	Solor	Scupa
Marmus		Poscium	Solus	Suber
Martinus		Sibilum	Sopio	Sido
Naris		Sido	Torus	Sugo
Nafus		Sidus		Uber
Palus, i		Sippo		Uligo
Pala		Snipes		Uxor
Palo		Tibia		
Placo		Villorum		
Parco		Vicus		
Rado		Vinum		
Vagina		Vira		
Vagio		Vito		

THE

THE CHILDRENS RULE,

Teaching how to write the days of the Month in the Latin Stile.

1. The number of the days in each Month.

Ter denos numerant, Mensis Juvenilis, Aprilis, Septimus & Nonus, Reliquis superadditur unus: Vult viginti octo, faciunt cui februa nomen.

2. The Calends, Nones, and Ides.

Primumqueque diem Mensis vocitatio Kalendas: Quatuor adde dies, Nonas effeceris: addunt Martius & Majus sex Julius Octoberque. Adde dies octo Nonis, effeceris Idas.

3. The days coming between.

Sume diem è Nonis, aut Idibus, atque relicto Adde unum: numerusque diem dabit hic præeuntem:

Sume diem è totis Mensis cujusque diebus, Adde duos: Numerusque diem dabit ante Calendas.

Pridie erit quicumque dies has proximus Antefit.

Mar.	Mar.	Jan.	Aug.	Apr.	Feb.	Februarius
Jul.	Octob.	December.	Sept.	Nov.		
1	Kalendr.	Kalendr.	Kalendr.	Kalendr.		
2	6	4	4	4		
3	5	3	3	3		
4	4	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.		
5	3	Nonz.	Nonz.	Nonz.		
6	Pridie Non.	3	3	3		
7	Nonz.	7	7	7		
8	8	6	6	6		
9	7	5	5	5		
10	6	4	4	4		
11	5	3	3	3		
12	4	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.		
13	3	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.		
14	Pridie Id.	19	18	16		
15	Idus.	18	17	15		
16	17	17	16	14		
17	16	16	15	13		
18	15	15	14	12		
19	14	14	13	11		
20	13	13	12	10		
21	12	12	11	9		
22	11	11	10	8		
23	10	10	9	7		
24	9	9	8	6		
25	8	8	7	5		
26	7	7	6	4		
27	6	6	5	3		
28	5	5	4			
29	4	4	3			
30	3	3	Pridie Kal.			
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.				

Anno Bisextilis dies sunt 29.
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.